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City of Oakland
Department of Human Resources

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS REPORTS FOR
ONGOING PROGRAMS FUNDED BY THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1967

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Research Division
Department of Human Resources
August, 1967

Minority groups *Oakland*
Community organization *"*

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INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH DIVISION
SUMMARY OF PROGRESS REPORT FOR JANUARY 1, 1967 TO JUNE 30, 1967

This is a summary or preview of the Research Division's semi-annual progress reports for twelve of the on-going OEO programs. The programs being implemented and evaluated by the Alameda County Public Health Department are not included in this summary, only those being evaluated by staff of the Department of Human Resources Research Division. The full reports will be distributed in October, 1967, and will include those OEO programs which were not funded past June 30, 1967, as well as the reports for the Public Health Department.

The writing, duplication, and distribution of the full reports requires at least three months from the June 30 data gathering cut-off date. Since the review process of on-going OEO programs is already beginning, the Research Associates have prepared brief summaries of the programs on the basis of the analysis of data presently completed. These brief summaries will be useful in the current review of on-going OEO programs.

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SUMMARY REPORT ON PROGRESS OF EVALUATION

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S LEGAL SERVICES

Gene Bernardi, Research Associate

The Legal Services Program was funded by OEO for the current year in January, 1967 in the amount of \$232,688. (\$194,067 federal funds, \$38,621 local matching.)

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES: For a description of the Legal Services Program as of June 30, 1967, see the Legal Aid Society's quarterly report in Oakland Economic Development Council, Community Action Program Narrative Progress Report (for period 4/1/67 - 6/30/67), page 8.

For a demographic description of the clientele served during the previous year (July, 1965 - May, 1966) see Gene Bernardi, Socio-Demographic Description of Neighborhood Legal Services' Clientele (City of Oakland, Research Division, Department of Human Resources, June, 1967.) - Summary also available. This description serves as a description of most of the persons who were served in the Centers, for the Legal Services' clients comprised about 84 percent of all persons receiving Center based services during the aforementioned period.

EVALUATION PLAN: The evaluation plan for the period beginning January, 1967, envisioned a description of disposition of cases by type, so that it could be determined what progress is being made in those areas deemed to be of major significance to low-income persons, i.e., debtor's rights, tenant's rights and clarification of laws and administrative rulings. However, this type of description will not be possible as the Legal Aid Society does not have the appropriate equipment for cross-tabulating statistics for the large number of cases which it handles. (See below for copy of letter of explanation from the Legal Aid Society.)

COPY

May 15, 1967

"Department of Human Resources
1419 Broadway
Oakland, California 94612

"Gentlemen:

"We enclose herewith Management Information System Report for the month of April 1967. This report has been completed to the best of our ability with available resources. You will note that we were unfortunately unable to complete Pages 2 and 3 and Pages 6 and 7. The reasons for this were stated to you in our letter of April 19, 1967 and may be summarized as follows:"

"We have most of the information that you requested in the form of 'stubs'. The only way that the compilations that you ask for can reasonably be made is by means of IBM type of equipment. Since we have no office equipment available, the compiled figures are unavailable and only the raw material is available at this time."

(Continued)

"We are trying, in association with other legal service programs in Northern California, to arrive at some feasible way to handle these statistics."

Yours very truly,

/s Thomas Schneider

Thomas Schneider
Chief Counsel
(Neighborhood Legal Services
Program)

EVALUATION REPORT: Although the description of disposition of cases by type, as mentioned above, is not possible, the Research Division, if its resources permit, can provide a short descriptive report for the period beginning May, 1967. This report, which would indicate the number of cases by type and the disposition of cases regardless of type, will not, however, be available for the coming semi-annual evaluation report.

GB/ml
8/23/67

SUMMARY REPORT ON PROGRESS OF EVALUATION

NORTH OAKLAND NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION PROGRAM

Gene Bernardi, Research Associate

The North Oakland Neighborhood Organization Program was funded by OEO in January, 1967 in the amount of \$25,000. (\$25,000 federal funds, \$0.00 local matching.)

PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: Prior to the drawing up of the evaluation plan, the Research Associate met with the Board of Directors to request that their Program Subcommittee develop the specifications of those program goals and objectives which would be given major emphasis. This subcommittee issued a report on program objectives dated March 29, 1967. As of May 31, 1967, this statement of objectives had not been voted on by the Board, as the Board had not had a quorum at its last several meetings. Consequently, the Research Associate drew up an evaluation plan based upon those goals implicit within the activities already being carried on by the Neighborhood Organization staff, which will be referred to in the following section.

EVALUATION PLAN: The evaluation plan covers the 2 major activities of the North Oakland Neighborhood Organization staff, namely: 1) The establishment of new organizations and the strengthening of existing organizations in order that these groups are able to work out solutions to problems concerning them. 2) Individual contact and referral of low-income persons to service agencies, organizations and Advisory Committees. This latter activity is done mainly through door-to-door canvassing.

The method being used to gather the data necessary for the evaluation analysis is interviewing persons contacted through the Neighborhood Organization Program.

Progress of Evaluation Plan: The North Oakland Neighborhood Organization reporting forms indicate that 192 persons were individually contacted during April and May, 1967. Two random samples of 40 persons each were selected; One from those 85 persons referred to services only, and one from those 107 persons referred to services and/or organizations only. Interviews have been obtained from almost 88 percent of the persons in the samples. Four persons were not found at home at various times of the day, or on a Saturday; three persons had moved and could not be located; one person refused to be interviewed; and one address did not exist. Coding of interviews is now in progress.

The interviews with persons involved in organizations have not yet begun. It was felt that the organizations under the new sponsorship of the Advisory Committees had not yet been in existence long enough to make a determination as to whether they are achieving their aims. This portion of the evaluation plan will be carried out sometime this fall.

Problems Encountered: It has not been possible to adhere to the scheduling as outlined in the Neighborhood Organization - Outline of Evaluation Plan ... (May, 1967) for 2 reasons: 1) Work-Study Student research assistance was unexpectedly terminated without notice on June 2, 1967 for a period of two



weeks. This delayed preparation of reporting forms for selection of the random samples. 2) In order to obtain many of the interviews, more calls than anticipated have been necessary in order to contact an interviewee or locate his new address.

EVALUATION REPORT: The Evaluation of the North Oakland Neighborhood Organization Program's individual contact and referral activity will be available in October, 1967.

GB/ml
8/22/67

SUMMARY REPORT ON PROGRESS OF EVALUATION

WEST OAKLAND NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

Gene Bernardi, Research Associate

The West Oakland Neighborhood Organization Program was funded by OEO in January, 1967 in the amount of \$54,000. (\$50,000 federal funds, \$4,000 local matching.)

PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: Preparatory to the drawing up of an evaluation plan, the Research Associate met several times with a committee of the Board and the Executive Director, to develop the specifications of those program goals and objectives which would be given major emphasis. The major goal and specific objectives, as drawn up by the committee, were approved by the Board at its May 19, 1967 meeting as follows:

Goal: To create organizational strength, primarily among low-income residents throughout the West Oakland Target Area, in order that they may bring about changes in those living conditions which they, themselves, stipulate require priority attention.

Specific Objectives:

1. To strengthen existing Neighborhood Organizations and form new ones in areas as yet unorganized.
2. To organize effectively around specific West Oakland community-wide issues as noted in order of priority: problems of youth, jobs, housing and schools.
3. To enable low-income persons to become aware of their living conditions and the various means of alleviating these conditions.

EVALUATION PLAN: The evaluation plan covers the 2 major activities of the Neighborhood Organization Program encompassed by the 3 above mentioned objectives. i.e., 1) The strengthening of existing, and the formation of new, organizations in order that these groups are able to solve problems concerning them. 2) Individual contact and referral of low-income persons. This latter activity is done mainly through door-to-door canvassing, and is one of the means by which specific objective 3, above, is carried out.

The method being used to gather the data necessary for the evaluation analysis is interviewing persons contacted through the Neighborhood Organization Program.

Progress of Evaluation Plan: The West Oakland Neighborhood Organization reporting forms indicate that 232 persons were individually contacted during April and May, 1967. Random samples of 40 persons each, from those 104 persons referred to services only, and from those 128 persons referred to services and/or organizations only, were selected. Interviews have been obtained from almost 3/4 of the persons in the two samples together. The 1/4 not reached are those persons: 1) who moved, new address unknown, 2) whose address was unknown to the Organizer, 3) who were not found home at any of several visits made at different times of day, the evening or Saturday. Coding of the interviews is now in progress.



The interviews with persons involved in organizations have not yet begun. It was felt that the organizations under the new sponsorship of the Advisory Committees had not yet been in existence long enough to make a determination as to whether they are achieving their aims. This portion of the evaluation plan will be carried out sometime this fall.

Problems Encountered: It has not been possible to adhere to the scheduling as outlined in the Neighborhood Organization - Outline of Evaluation Plan ... (May, 1967) for 2 reasons: 1) Work-Study Student research assistance was unexpectedly terminated without notice on June 2, 1967 for a period of two weeks. This delayed preparation of reporting forms for selection of the random samples. 2) In order to obtain many of the interviews, more calls than anticipated have been necessary in order to contact an interviewee or locate his new address.

Persons interviewed in West Oakland have been very cooperative. There have been, to date, no refusals in that area. The exceptionally low refusal rate in all areas is probably attributable to the deliberate attempt to hire non-judgmental interviewers who seemed to have an empathy for the problems of the poor. No complaints or questions have been received by the Research Division from persons interviewed in any of the areas. Consequently, the Research Associate was surprised to read in the West Oakland Neighborhood Organization quarterly report that some residents have directed to the West Oakland Neighborhood Organization staff, questions and concerns about the Research Division's follow-up interview. It is hoped that any questions or concerns about research procedures will, in the future, be referred to the Research Associate in charge, so that these procedures can be explained, and any legitimate complaints rectified.

EVALUATION REPORT: The evaluation of the West Oakland Neighborhood Organization Program's individual contact and referral activity will be available in October, 1967.

GB/ml
8/22/67

SUMMARY REPORT ON PROGRESS OF EVALUATION

FRUITVALE NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION PROGRAM

Gene Bernardi, Research Associate

The Fruitvale Neighborhood Organization Program was funded by OEO in January, 1967, in the amount of \$25,000. (\$25,000 federal funds, \$0.00 local matching.)

PROGRAM GOAL AND OBJECTIVES: Requests for a meeting to develop a specification of the program goals and objectives were made to the original Board of Directors and to the succeeding Board elected on April 13, 1967. A meeting for the purpose of developing these specifications was scheduled with the original Board for April 13, 1967, but cancelled because of a special meeting of the Corporation called to elect the new Board. The Research Associate made the same request of the new Board at its meeting of May 15, 1967, and was informed they had more pressing concerns than program and would contact her within the next three weeks. No contact has been made by the Board with the Research Associate since the May 15, 1967 meeting. Due to the necessity to finalize the evaluation plan and begin data collection in June, 1967, the Research Associate drew up an evaluation plan based upon those goals implicit within the activities already being carried on by the Neighborhood Organization staff, which will be referred to in the following section.

EVALUATION PLAN: The evaluation plan covers the 2 major activities of the Fruitvale Neighborhood Organization staff, namely: 1) The establishment of new organizations and the strengthening of existing organizations in order that these groups are able to work out solutions to problems concerning them. 2) Individual contact and referral of low-income persons to service agencies, organizations and Advisory Committees. This latter activity is done mainly through door-to-door canvassing.

The method being used to gather the data necessary for the evaluation analysis is interviewing persons contacted through the Neighborhood Organization Program.

Progress of Evaluation Plan: The Fruitvale Neighborhood Organization Program reporting forms indicate that 98 persons were individually contacted during April, May and June, 1967. A random sample of 60 persons was selected. Interviewing is almost completed.

The interviews with persons involved in organizations have not yet begun. It was felt that the organizations under the new sponsorship of the Advisory Committees had not yet been in existence long enough to make a determination as to whether they are achieving their aims. This portion of the evaluation plan will be carried out sometime this fall.

Problems Encountered: It has not been possible to adhere to the scheduling as outlined in the Neighborhood Organization - Outline of Evaluation Plan ... (May, 1967) for 2 reasons: 1) Work-Study Student research assistance was unexpectedly terminated without notice on June 2, 1967 for a period of two weeks. This delayed preparation of reporting forms for selection of the random samples. 2) In order to obtain many of the interviews, more calls than anticipated have been necessary in order to contact an interviewee or locate his new address.

EVALUATION REPORT: The evaluation of the Fruitvale Neighborhood Organization Program's individual contact and referral activity will be available when the coding and analysis of interview data is completed.

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8/13/67

SUMMARY REPORT ON PROGRESS OF EVALUATION

EAST OAKLAND NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

Gene Bernardi, Research Associate

The East Oakland Neighborhood Organization Program was funded by OEO in January, 1967 in the amount of \$25,000. (\$25,000 federal funds, \$0.00 local matching.)

PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: Preparatory to the drawing up of an evaluation plan, the Research Associate met with a committee of the Board, and the Executive Director, to develop the specifications of those program objectives which would be given major emphasis. The specific objectives, as drawn up by the committee, were approved by the Board at its April 12, 1967 meeting, as follows:

Specific Objectives:

1. To enable low-income persons and groups to take part in civic government.
2. To enable low-income persons to become aware of their living conditions and the various means of alleviating these conditions.
3. To assist residents in working together to solve their own neighborhood and community problems.
 - a. Neighborhood problems to be worked on will be determined by the neighborhood group itself.
 - b. East Oakland community problems being given priority by this program are, in the order given
 - 1) Equal opportunities for youth. (i.e., relief from police harassment; jobs; recreation, particularly public dances.)
 - 2) Housing--landlord-tenant problems. (e.g. civil liberties and civil rights in Public Housing, and rights of low-income tenants in private housing and responsibilities of their landlords.)

EVALUATION PLAN: The evaluation plan covers the 2 major activities of the Neighborhood Organization Program encompassed by the 3 above mentioned objectives. i.e., 1) Assisting residents in working together to solve their own neighborhood and community problems. 2) Individual contact and referral of low-income persons. This latter activity is done mainly through door-to-door canvassing, and is one of the means by which specific objective 2, above, is carried out.

The method being used to gather the data necessary for the evaluation analysis is interviewing persons contacted through the Neighborhood Organization Program.

Progress of Evaluation Plan: The East Oakland Neighborhood Organization reporting forms indicate that 89 persons were individually contacted during April and May and June, 1967. A random sample of 60 persons was selected. Interviews are now in progress and will soon be completed.

The interviews with persons involved in organizations have not yet begun. It was felt that the organizations under the new sponsorship of the Advisory Committees had not yet been in existence long enough to make a determination as to whether they are achieving their aims. This portion of the evaluation plan will be carried out sometime this fall.

Problems Encountered: It has not been possible to adhere to the scheduling as outlined in the Neighborhood Organization - Outline of Evaluation Plan ... (May, 1967) for 2 reasons: 1) Work-Study Student research assistance was unexpectedly terminated without notice on June 2, 1967 for a period of two weeks. This delayed preparation of reporting forms for selection of the random samples. 2) In order to obtain many of the interviews, more calls than anticipated have been necessary in order to contact an interviewee or locate his new address.

EVALUATION REPORT: The evaluation of the East Oakland Neighborhood Organization Program's individual contact and referral activity will be available when the coding and analysis of interview data is completed.

GB/ml
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SUMMARY REPORT ON PROGRESS OF EVALUATION

SPANISH SPEAKING NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

Gene Bernardi, Research Associate

The Spanish Speaking Neighborhood Organization Program was funded by OEO in January, 1967 in the amount of \$13,000. (\$13,000 federal funds, \$0.00 local matching.)

PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: Preparatory to the drawing up of an evaluation plan, the Research Associate met with a committee of the Board, and the Executive Director, to develop the specifications of those program goals and objectives which would be given major emphasis. The major goal and specific objectives, as drawn up by the committee, were approved by the Board at its May 7, 1967 meeting as follows:

Goal: To foster the assimilation of the (low-income) Spanish-speaking people of Oakland into the mainstream of community life through community organization.

There will be two phases of community organization work: Phase I, named Operation Doorbell, and Phase II, Organizational. The Board did not spell out the details of Phase II because it was felt that due to the cut in the budget, attached to the original proposal, they might not be able to get to the second phase within the first year of the project.

Specific Objective of Phase I: Operation Doorbell: To inform low-income Spanish surname persons in Oakland of community services and agencies and refer them to these services and agencies when relevant.

EVALUATION PLAN: The evaluation plan covers the major activity of the Spanish Speaking Neighborhood Organization Program. i.e., 1) Individual contact and referral of low-income Spanish-speaking persons to service agencies, organizations and the Advisory Committee. This activity is done mainly by contacting Spanish surname persons in their own homes.

The method being used to gather the data necessary for the evaluation analysis is interviews, by Spanish speaking Work Study students, with a random sample of those persons who have been contacted by the Spanish Speaking Neighborhood Organization Program.

Progress of Evaluation Plan: The Spanish Speaking Neighborhood Organization Program reporting forms indicate that 87 persons were individually contacted during April and May, 1967. A random sample of 60 persons was selected. Interviews are now in progress.

Problems Encountered: It has not been possible to adhere to the scheduling as outlined in the Neighborhood Organization - Outline of Evaluation Plan ... (May, 1967) for 2 reasons: 1) Work-Study Student research assistance was unexpectedly terminated without notice on June 2, 1967 for a period of two weeks. This delayed preparation of reporting forms for selection of the random samples. 2) In order to obtain many of the interviews, more calls than anticipated have been necessary in order to contact an interviewee or locate his new address.

EVALUATION REPORT: The evaluation of the Spanish Speaking Neighborhood Organization Program's individual contact and referral activity will be available when the coding and analysis of interview data is completed.

GB/ml
8/22/67

SUMMARY OF THE JUNE 30, 1967 EVALUATION REPORT
NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAM

Helen C. Roth, Research Associate

Sponsor: Family Service Bureau of the Greater East Bay
Original Availability of Funds: Counseling Services: July, 1965
Emergency Financial Assistance: July, 1966
Amount of Funding to Date: Counseling Services: OEO \$115,530.48
TOTAL \$127,522.48
Emergency Financial Assistance: OEO \$ 40,000.00

The Neighborhood Family Services Program consists of a service component located in each of the four Target Area Service Centers. The first component began operation with the opening of the first Service Center in July, 1965. The original objectives of the program were to evaluate family problems and provide continuing casework treatment, to analyze debt problems and work with the Legal Aid Attorney to solve these problems and to make referrals to other appropriate agencies. In July of 1966, another dimension was added to the program--that of Emergency Financial Assistance, the objectives of which were to give direct loans or grants to families and single persons to meet emergency situations and to facilitate casework treatment. Emphasis was to be placed on helping recipients obtain or keep employment.

The following data was provided by the caseworkers at the four centers and covers April, May and June of 1967. The staff, for the greater part of the time, consisted of one professional caseworker and one indigenous case aide at each of the four Service Centers. Of these, five were Negro, two were other Caucasian and one was Spanish Surname.

The average number of participants per center per month was 74, the average number of new cases was 31; closed cases, 30. The average month-end enrollment was 44 cases. Of the new participants, 68 percent were between the ages of 22 and 44, 66 percent were male, and 56 percent had reported incomes below the poverty level (\$4,000 for a family of four). Thirty-three percent were on welfare. Twenty-seven percent of the incomes were not known. Of the new participants, 57 percent were Negro, 18 percent other Caucasian, 13 percent Spanish Surname, 4 percent American Indian and 3 percent other or unknown.

For the most part the problems presented by the new participants were situational in nature (73%), i.e. concerned with basic necessities such as food, housing, etc., while 27 percent were psychological or interpersonal in nature. An average of 133 individual counseling sessions were held per month per center and an average of 10 group counseling sessions per month. Of the individual counseling sessions, 51 percent were mainly concerned with the clients' situational problems while 49 percent of the sessions were concerned with clients' psychological or interpersonal problems.

An average of 14 referrals were made per center per month with 70 percent of these being directed to facilities outside of the Service Center and 30 percent to other components within the Center.

The following information specifically concerning the Emergency Financial Assistance aspect of the program is based on data provided by the four caseworkers from February through June, 1967.

There was an average of 22 clients per center per month who asked for emergency financial assistance. Of the total number, 46 percent were given loans, 18 percent were given grants and 36 percent were refused assistance. The average amount loaned was \$36.66 and the average amount granted was \$16.34.

Of those refused assistance, 39 percent had not utilized other resources, 33 percent were not able to demonstrate a legitimate need, 23 percent did not meet the poverty level criteria and 5 percent had a chronic situation which would not have been helped.

In addition, small grants were made to clients from petty cash at an average number of 9 per center per month and an average amount of \$2.83 per grant.

A more comprehensive and detailed report on this program will be available from the Research Division in October.

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8/22/67

SUMMARY OF THE JUNE 30, 1967 EVALUATION REPORT
OAKLAND AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION

David R. Janssen, Research Associate

The Oakland American Indian Association (OAIA) funding (\$35,018 of federal OEO money with \$1,000 of local matching) was approved in May, 1966. Their OEO grant for 1967 is \$48,870.

The goal of the project is to assist members of the low-income American Indians to improve their poverty conditions through more effective use of community agencies. Improved use of community agencies is being pursued by:

- (a) Specialized individual counseling and referral in the areas of education, employment, health, welfare, probation, and housing in order to assist Indians in clarifying their problems, in learning about the services available through various public agencies, and in going to appropriate agencies for help.
- (b) Education of existing public and private agencies to the special needs and problems of Oakland's Indians. By providing first-hand knowledge and information regarding the needs and problems of Indians created by the Indians' special heritage, living situations on the reservation, personal characteristics, etc., the project hopes to enable these agencies to better serve the American Indian.

The director began working on August 22, 1966. The two counselors and two field workers were hired and trained during October. The Association began seeing clients on November 1, 1966. One or more counseling sessions were provided to 277 individuals and families through June 30, 1967.

The 277 case records were summarized by the Department of Human Resources Research Staff. A majority of clients (58 percent) were between the ages of 22 and 44. Twenty-four percent were youth between 16 and 21 years of age. Sixty-eight percent of the clients were male; 70 percent were head-of-household.

Thirty-two percent of the cases were referred by the client's friends or family, 14 percent by an OAIA fieldworker and 5 percent by a member of the OAIA Board of Directors. (All other sources were less than 5 percent of the total cases.) Thirty-two percent of the cases were presently receiving services of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 14 percent had received BIA services in the past. One hundred ninety of the clients (61 percent) reported unemployment among their problems. Twelve percent reported health problems as dental, vision, physical disability, etc. Alcoholism accounted for one-third of the 33 clients presenting health problems or 4 percent of the total clients.

Thirteen percent of the clients had no personal contacts with the counselor but were helped by phone or letter. Fifty-two percent had one personal contact with the counselor, 18 percent received two counseling sessions, and 17 percent received three or more counseling sessions.

Much of the counseling activity with the clients is done by phone. The records indicate that the counselors had one phone contact with 23 percent of the cases, two or more phone contacts with 17 percent of the clients, and no phone contacts for 60 percent of the clients.

The case records were separated into three groups for differential analysis. The "multiple contact" group (35% of the total) were those clients receiving two or more personal counseling sessions. Those cases receiving less than two sessions were separated into "known transients" (19% of the total) and "other" (45% of the total).

The multiple contact was a slightly older group than the other two and had a higher incidence of health problems (18% vs. 6% and 11% for the other two groups). The multiple contact group, on the average, had more recorded problems per person and more referrals to community agencies than the other two groups. The results of referrals to agencies were known for approximately 60 percent of the referrals made in the multiple contact group, for 39 percent of the referrals in the known transient group, and for 35 percent of the referrals in the "other" single contact group.

The non-transient single contact group ("other") had fewer people who were looking for employment (56% vs. 76% and 83%) and fewer people having housing related problems (6% vs. 21% and 19%).

A greater proportion of the transient group were males and were looking for employment, but otherwise did not stand out from the other two groups.

A more comprehensive report will be available in October, 1967.

DRJ/ml
8/23/67

SUMMARY OF THE JUNE 30, 1967 EVALUATION REPORT
GOOD SAMARITAN HOME

David R. Janssen, Research Associate

The Good Samaritan Home's project (\$29,113 federal OEO money and \$35,725 local matching) was approved in May of 1966. The initial funds were received by the Home on July 6, 1966 and used retroactively to May 1, 1966. Their OEO grant for the 1967 calendar year is \$41,780.

The Good Samaritan Home is a private non-profit organization in Oakland which is designed to provide food, clothing, lodging and other supportive services to indigent women and their children in need of emergency assistance. Women helped by the Home include women who are ineligible for welfare or are waiting for eligibility clearance, women who have lost or spent their welfare check, transients, and so on. The goal of the temporary assistance is to help the women in returning to and establishing a stable life in the community.

The Good Samaritan Home staff are available to help clients in making arrangements for housing and financial support. When necessary, clients are referred to other community agencies for help. The Good Samaritan Home provides assistance and training in securing employment, as well as classes in sewing, budgeting, consumer buying, cooking and first aid. Other supportive services such as telephones, transportation and child care facilities are available to women living in the Home.

Two hundred fifty-three adult women and 231 children stayed in the Good Samaritan Home between May 1, 1966 and June 30, 1967. An analysis of case records for all those living in the Home during the eight-month period, August 1, 1966 through March 30, 1967, indicated that the average length of stay in the Home was 19 days. Fifty-two percent of the people stayed in the Home less than 9 days. The average number living in the Home per day was 21 people, 9 children and 12 adults.

Approximately 37 percent of the adult women were referred to the Home by the Alameda County Welfare Department, 10 percent were referred by family or friends, 8 percent by the Alameda County Probation Department, 6 percent each by the Salvation Army and the Traveler's Aid Society, and 5 percent by a local church. All other sources of referral were less than 5 percent. Clients' prior contacts with other community agencies were primarily with the Welfare Department (64%) and with a county hospital (41%). Fifteen percent of the adults were receiving welfare at the time of intake, not including 8 percent who were receiving General Assistance.

In addition to the immediate problems of food and lodging, 32 percent said they were not able to find employment, 15 percent had marital or family problems, 13 percent were expectant mothers, 12 percent reported physical abuse by husband or family, 9 percent were just released from prison, 7 percent indicated husbands were unable to find employment, and 7 percent were recently deserted by their husband. Other recorded problems occurred in less than 6 percent of the cases. The major incidence of physical complaints in the total group analyzed were as follows: Vision problems (26 percent of the cases analyzed), excessive tiredness (25%), dental problems (23%), and frequent headaches (22%). Nine percent of the cases reported no physical complaints.

Fifty-three percent of the adults were under 30 years of age and 51 percent had completed high school. Sixty-five percent of the adults were Caucasian, 25 percent were Negro, 8 percent were "other", and 2 percent were not recorded.

Referral of clients to community agencies were as follows: California State Employment Service (35% of the cases analyzed), Alameda County Welfare Department (27%), Highland County Hospital (22%), Traveler's Aid Society (7%), and Public Health Department (6%). Each of the other agencies were used by less than 5 percent of the clients.

The purposes of the follow-up phase of the evaluation study was a) to describe the arrangements the clients made for returning to the community (i.e., source and amount of financial support, housing, use of community agencies), b) to describe the client's ability to maintain or improve their living conditions after leaving the Home, and c) to record the client's perception of their experience in the Good Samaritan Home.

Discharge records for the 151 women staying in the Home between August 1, 1966 and March 30, 1967 were analyzed. Discharge addresses were unknown for 34 percent of the women, 12 percent left for non-Oakland, but Bay Area cities, and 13 percent left for cities outside the Bay Area. Forty-one percent remained in Oakland (street address specified for 38 percent; not specified for 3 percent of the cases). Source of financial support upon discharge was recorded for approximately 58 percent of the cases (19 percent employment, 17 percent Welfare, 14 percent husband, 4 percent relatives, 4 percent other).

Follow-up interviews were attempted on 66 Oakland discharges having a full address. Thirty-seven percent of the discharges were verified as living at the address (mailbox, neighbor, etc.). Eight percent refused to be interviewed, 12 percent could not be contacted after three attempts, and 17 percent, or eleven people were actually interviewed. Other than limited inferences drawn from the difficulty of finding clients after discharge, the follow-up data cover too few cases to provide meaningful information on the stability of, or the problems encountered by the clients after discharge.

Considerable emphasis has been placed on providing services to those outside the Home (primarily food distribution at the Home and two other places of distribution). One week's supply of surplus food has been distributed to approximately 333 families having 1,831 members during the first six months of 1967.

A more comprehensive report will be available in October, 1967.

DRJ/ml
8/22/67

SUMMARY OF THE JUNE 30, 1967 EVALUATION REPORT
CHILDREN'S VISION CENTER OF EAST BAY

David R. Janssen, Research Associate

Children's Vision Center's budget (\$21,225 of Federal OEO money plus \$27,905 of local matching) was approved in May, 1966. Initial funds were received on July 28, 1966, and used retroactively beginning June 1, 1966. The OEO grant for the 1967 calendar year is \$31,609.

Children's Vision Center (CVC) provides eye examinations and vision analysis to children of low-income families. Glasses are provided when necessary. Children having vision problems for which treatment facilities are not presently available are referred to other agencies for care. Children may be referred to CVC by a physician, optometrist, school nurse, target area service centers, or any other recognized agency. The referring agency makes the appointment by calling the CVC receptionist. The eligibility criteria defining "low-income" is available at the Center and has been distributed to many referral sources. Vision care is free for low-income residents of Oakland. A part-pay sliding scale is used for non-Oakland residents of Alameda or Contra Costa Counties. OEO funds are not used for providing care to non-Oakland residents. Eye examinations and visual analysis are provided primarily by optometrists who donate their services.

Between June 1, 1966 and June 30, 1967, CVC reported (Oakland residents only) giving 862 initial examinations, 640 prescription lenses (74 percent of those examined), and 165 progress evaluations, repairs or replacements. There were a total of 1,667 patient visits.

The evaluation study provides additional information on those children served between September 1, 1966 and June 30, 1967. During this period, a majority of children were referred to CVC by public school nurses (86 percent). Nearly half of the children were under 11 years of age and below the fifth grade in school. Forty-six percent were given an initial appointment within 14 days after the referral was called in. Approximately 95 percent received appointments within one month of the date the referral was made. Out of approximately 560 appointments made between September 1, 1966 and April 30, 1967, thirty children (5 percent) have not received care at the Center, and CVC reports that they have been unable to reach them by phone or mail.

Follow-up phone interviews were completed on 94 parents. Three parents (3 percent) responded as having problems in using the Center, (appointment had to be rescheduled in one case, parent wanted and obtained a recheck in a second case, and child was still having vision problems in the third case). The remaining 97 percent either indicated no problems or responded with positive comments as, Center was very "helpful", "polite", "thorough", had "short waiting period", etc.

Personal interviews were conducted on 25 public school nurses. All felt that making a referral to CVC was as easy or easier than any other agency ("less red tape", "immediate referrals", "simpler operation than most", etc.) When asked what problems they had in obtaining vision care for low-income children prior to CVC, twenty of the school nurses interviewed (80 percent) responded, in effect, that sufficient resources had not previously been available. Two (8 percent) indicated that they always did have adequate sources of referral.

Regarding how CVC might be improved, four nurses (16 percent) thought that all recipients should be required to pay some minimum amount toward the cost of the vision care. Three school nurses (12 percent) suggested that the financial eligibility criteria be made less restrictive in order to reach more children. Two nurses (8 percent) suggested that vision care be extended to those above present eligibility criteria but charged on a sliding scale basis.

An analysis of data provided by the Oakland Public Schools indicated that the 25 nurses interviewed had a total of 1,657 students who failed the routine vision screening during the last school year. For the 1,217 students on whom follow-up data were available, twenty-one percent were referred to CVC, 19 percent to an ophthalmologist, 22 percent to a clinic, 25 percent to a private optometrist, and 13 percent to other sources. Approximately one-third of these referrals had not received care by the end of school. The nurses specified financial problems as the reason for 6 percent of those not getting care. Lack of motivation (34%), moved (12%), no referral made (12%), and "other" (36%) were the remaining reasons specified.

A more comprehensive report will be available in October, 1967.

DRJ/ml
8/21/67

SUMMARY OF JUNE 30, 1967 EVALUATION REPORT
SPANISH SPEAKING INFORMATION CENTER

David R. Janssen, Research Associate

Approval of the Spanish Speaking Information Center's project was in June, 1966 (\$23,561 of federal OEO money, \$3,229 local contribution). Their federal grant for the present calendar year is \$34,888.

The two major goals of the Spanish Speaking Information Center are concerned with a) increasing the participants' effective use of existing community agencies and institutions, and b) promoting active participation in community organizations and in helping these organizations become more effectively related to the community.

... These objectives are being pursued by the following:

1. Identification of clients' problems through counseling and referral of clients to appropriate public or private agencies and institutions. Emphasis is on employment, vocational training, unions, education, health, housing, civic affairs and community action groups.
2. Helping agencies understand the special needs and problems of the Spanish-speaking community.
3. Providing supportive services to indigenous community organizations such as rooms to hold their meetings, and clerical and duplication services.
4. Providing leadership development training to organizations' leaders and members in order for them to undertake more active participation in community organizations.
5. Providing classes in remedial English, in Spanish, in citizenship and naturalization, dance, arts and crafts and sewing.

The Center began seeing clients in their office on September 10, 1966. The number of individuals who went to the Center through December 31, 1966 was 246. The number of individuals who went to the Center between January 1, 1967 and June 30, 1967 was 1,093. These counts were obtained from the receptionist's log book since the individual case records were not available in time for the analysis. (The case records will be analyzed for the December, 1967 Evaluation Report.)

The receptionist's log book for December 1, 1966 through June 30, 1967 indicated that 892 people (81% of total individual participants) came to the center looking for employment. Three percent or 28 of the individual participants wanted to attend the citizenship classes and three percent wanted to attend the English classes. Two percent (23 people) wanted to enroll in guitar classes and two percent wanted Civil Service Classes.

The Center's records of services provided to community organizations were also summarized. Six different community organizations held a total of 24 meetings in the Center, primarily between January 1, 1967 and June 30, 1967. Six of the meetings were held by the Spanish Speaking Unity Council, five meetings by the Mexican-American Political Association, four by the Spanish Speaking Advisory Committee and one meeting each by seven other organizations. The average attendance was 28.4 people per meeting. Total attendance during the period was 682. These figures include only meetings held in the center.

Other supportive services, as typing, translating, mimeographing, were provided 161 times. The percentage of requests for these services are as follows: Mexican-American Political Association (30%), Spanish Speaking Neighborhood Project (10%), Spanish Speaking Unity Council (9%). Each of the other organizations had fewer than five percent of the total requests. Eleven percent of the supportive services were to individuals not representing organizations or for whom the organization was not specified. The kind of activity and incidence are as follows: Typed letters (31%), typed and ran stencils (24%), running stencils (10%), typing other than letters (16%), and translating plus running stencils and/or typing only (9%). All other activities (Xeroxing, use of mimeograph machine, etc.) accounted for 9 percent of the requests for supportive services. Twenty-seven percent of these requests required one-half hour or less of staff time, 14 percent required an half hour to one hour of time, and 13 percent required over one hour of time to complete. The amount of time spent was not indicated on 37 percent of the records for supportive services.

More of the details on the above information will be presented in the semi-annual evaluation report to be distributed in October. More comprehensive information on the problems presented by clients, on the counseling services they received, and on the follow-up information in the case records will be provided in a future report.

DRJ/pa
8/23/67

SUMMARY OF EVALUATION SHEET FOR CYESIS PROGRAM

Al Boswell, Research Associate

The Cyesis Teenage Pregnancy Program was funded by OEO in May, 1966 (\$21,061 of federal funds, \$3,915 of local matching.) Their OEO grant for the present calendar year is \$38,090.

The objectives of the Cyesis program are 1) to motivate pregnant girls who have been excluded from regular classes to continue their education and ultimately return to school, 2) to insure that pre and post-natal care is available and obtained by these girls, 3) to follow up and provide guidance and referral service to girls who have been rejected by the Cyesis Program selection committee and are thereby not eligible for center or home instruction programs.

Summary of Program Content

Education Continuance Service - given to recipients of the program on an individual casework and/or group work basis. Services rendered are referrals to a) YWCA Teenage Program, b) Family Service Agency, Adoption Agency (public and private), and c) Maternity Home; collaborative referrals to the above plus d) Welfare Department, e) Probation Department, f) Employment Services, g) Legal Services, h) Planned Parenthood, i) Health Services, both medical and psychiatric; volunteer services relating to the following needs: j) housing, k) clothing, l) baby sitting, m) transportation - medical appointments, food shopping, furniture shopping, baby equipment, and n) tutoring.

The activities are interwoven into group counseling which relate to grooming, personal hygiene, acquisition of homemaking skills, consumer education, arts, crafts, and trips to various community resources which are of educational value.

The aim of evaluation is to describe program content and clients as related to the program objectives.

RESULTS OF EDUCATION CONTINUANCE SERVICES

January to June, 1967

Total Number Participants* Served This Year	281	
Total Number Discontinuing or Completing Services	88	31.3%
Total Number Received Home Instruction or Center Instruction Before Delivery	78	27.8%
Total Number Returned to School After Delivery	92	32.7%
Total Number Graduated from High School After Delivery	50	17.8%
Total Number of Pregnant Girls Attending Regular Classes at End of Academic Year	9	3.2%
Total Number Entered Special Schools After Delivery	2	0.7%
Total Number Entered College After Delivery	2	0.7%

* This figure excludes other people counseled or served who were deemed as therapeutically significant to participant.

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RESULTS OF EDUCATION MONITORING SURVEY

January to June, 1977

31.3%	88	Total Number of Students in School
17.1%	97	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
14.2%	98	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
13.5%	99	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
12.8%	100	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
12.1%	101	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
11.4%	102	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
10.7%	103	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
10.0%	104	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
9.3%	105	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
8.6%	106	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
7.9%	107	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
7.2%	108	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
6.5%	109	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
5.8%	110	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
5.1%	111	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
4.4%	112	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
3.7%	113	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
3.0%	114	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
2.3%	115	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
1.6%	116	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
0.9%	117	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding
0.2%	118	Total Number of Students in School (Excluding

* This figure excludes other pupils transferred or enrolled who were deemed as

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